NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—Matinee at One OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-Tan STREETS OF NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Dans TROT-WHITE

NIBLO'S GARDEN Broadway .- East Links. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-Dor; OR, THE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- OTHELLO. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- GARLIC CHIEFS-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE GAME OF LOVE BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Broadway.-Two Mannors Fat BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 544 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C. - PETROLEUMANIA, OR OIL ON THE BRAIN-HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery. -Songs

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 586 Broadway. -- ROSERT HELLER'S HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—Equestrian, Granastic and Acrobatic Entertainments—The Frast of

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. -BALLETS, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Thursday, March 23, 1865.

SHERMAN'S GRAND CAMPAIGN.

Our special correspondents' graphic and highly inte-resting accounts of General Sherman's triumphant march across the entire State of South Carolina and a portion of North Carolina, accompanied by a map illustrating the routs taken by each column, will be published in the WHERLY HELALD for the present week. Agents will please send in their orders before nine o'clock on Thurs-

THE SITUATION.

We have confirmation of the announcement m y sterday morning's HERALD that Goldsboro, North Carolina, has been captured by General Sherman. His army seald to have marched into the place on last Sunday, without opposition. It is reported from Newbern that the rebels under Johnston have also abandoned Raleigh, and fallen back to Hillsboro, with the sign of forming a junction with General But General Sherman, with the addition of Schofield's force, which has joined him, is strong nough to meet and overcome the armies of Lee and Johnston combined. So far General Johnston has no attempted to offer any opposition to General Sherman's ce. The descripts from Johnston's army are said to be as numerous as those which have for some time past be n going on from Lee's, in front of Richmond, Afficers in many cases leaving with their men.

Our Kington despatch gives interesting particulars of Le occupation of that place, on the 14th instant, by eneral Schofield's army, the rebels marching out after haking very slight opposition. The repulse of Brace's army before that place in the engagements of the 8th, 9th and 10th instant, was of the greatest importance. If latter would have been compelled to fall back to New bern, and General Sherman's advance might have been thereby materially delayed. It is reported that the r bel General Hoke was killed in the battle of the 10th inst. Before abandoning Kinston the rebels threw a number of pieces of artillery, which they could not carry off, into the river, burned and sunk the ram Neuse, and planted torpedoes all around the town. The earthworks which they had constructed around the place were of a very formidable character.

The value of the cotton, rosin, turpentine and other commodities captured by the national armies in North Carolina is estimated at millions of dollars, all the laudings on Cape Fear river between Wilmington and Enyetteville being piled with them. Refugees are said to be pouring into the former town by thousands.

Deserters from Lee's lines who have come into the Army of the Potomac, say that in Western North Carolina there is a considerable force of rebel deserters who are regularly organized and armed, for the purposes of their own protection, to prevent the rebel conscription officers from prosecuting their work, and to inflict all the damage on the rebel cause they can. Their leader is a man named Kirk, and it is said that he is at present threatening the destruction of the railroad between Dan

From the armies on James river we learn that the roads there are in good condition, and the troops are prepared for a movement at any time. The rebels have erected a new battery to fire on General Grant's military railroad, and on last Monday they opened its guns, but did no damage, the shells not reaching their mark. A cumbling noise, like that of trains crossing pentoons, is nightly heard from within the rebel lines. The reb I officers in front of the Army of the James have recently placed entire regiments on picket, to prevent descritons; but it does not have the desire! effect, their men still pouring into the Union lines in shoals.

A rebel force, manifesting considerably activity, m Its appearance in the vicinity of White House, on the Pamunkey river, on last Tuesday. Some of the members of this force fired on the Union steamer Keyport, doing some damage to her. Last Monday's Richmond Seafinel says:-"He (General Sheridan) has probably suce eded in getting to Grant."

The lecture which Jeff. Davis administered to his Congress for their dilatoriness in his late special message was not allowed to go usanswered by the members of that body. Richmond papers of the 20th inst. contain a Jong reply made by a select Senate committee to the acbusations of Mr. Davis, in which his Senators charge that It was be who was guilty of 'tardiness, tuef-Sciency and want of decision. They say that -- th a very few exceptions every law that he

me speedily enacted, and all that he "d, and that on the very matters -- ting be failed to give WAS Deces-

S. n'incl says the water rose to a height seldom surpa inundating much of the country below that city.

By the steamship Morro Castle, which arrived here vesterday, we have intelligence from Havana to the 18th instant. The only news of particular interest relates to the movements of the Anglo-rebel vessels. The steamer Louisa Ann Fanny, which it was reported had cannon and ammunition on board, and was going to Bermuda to fit out as a pirate, arrived at Havana from Nassau on the 15th inst. Her crew, it was said, was to be reinforced from the men on board the ex-blockade running steame Owl, then lying at Havana. The blockade runner Ptarmagan, which reported to be from Tampico, arrived at Havana on the 16th inst.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday the Central Railroad bill, to remove restrictions as to the rates of fare, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, when, after debate, the Senate refused to advance it to a third reading by a vote of yeas 13, nays 19. A motion was then made to reconsider, which was lost by a vote of yeas 12, nays 20. Several petitions and remonstrances against the passage of the Broadway Railroad bill were presented. Bills were reported to incorporate the New York and Broaklyn Passenger and Baggage Company; relative to the police courts of New York to equalize the fare on horse railroads, and authorizing th consolidation of horse railroad companies in Brooklyn Bills were passed to incorporate the Seventy-first Regi ment Association; to amend the act relative to wis the Fourth avenue, Brooklyn; for the better regulation of the State Inebriate Asylum; making more stringent the law of embezziement; also the General Appropriation bill for the support of the State government. The Quarantine bill was made the special order for to-morrow. The bill amending the general insurance law was ordered to a third reading. The Metropolitan Baggage bill was recommitted with

power to report complete.

It is stated that the Governor has sent to the Sc names of the gentlemen appointed by him to fill the offices of Auditor of the Canal Department, Superintendent of the Bank Department, Insurance Department and Harbor Masters. The nominations of E. P. Brooks and Beman Brockway as Canal Appraisers were confirmed.

In the Assembly bills were reported to change the boundaries of Prospect Park, Brooklyn; to incorporate the Army and Navy Savings Bank of Brooklyn; for the the Army and Navy Savings Bank of Brooklyn; for the relief of holders of unsecured bonds of the New York and Eric Railroad, and to incorporate the Fidelity Insurance Company of New York. An adverse report in relation to the construction of sewers in Brook-lyn was concurred in. Majority reports to authorize the struction of a railroad in Lexington avenue, No York, and to establish the New York Metropolitan Sani tary district, were received. Bills were passed to confer legal powers of arbitration on the Chamber of Comme York; relative to wharfage along the Hudson river; and for the better protection of seamen in the port and harbor of New York.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Australasian, from Queenstown March 12, is due at this port to-day. Her news will be three The order of the 18th inst. from the office of the As-

sisiant Provost Marshai General of this division, direction that substitutes for enrolled or drafted men can only mustered in by the provest marshals of the districts in which the principals reside, has had a depressing effect on retraiting at the Supervisors' headquarters. The number of men callsted there yesterday was only thirty-five—about one-half what it had been daily for some time five—about one-half what it had been easy to sume time previous. In some of the districts of the city volun-teering is very brisk, while in others very little is being done at present towards filling the quots. Several wards now have their recruiting committees actively at work, and in most of the others meetings have been held or are called to make arrangements for their appointment. The draft was not resumed yesterday in any portion of The opening of the United States District Court f

The opening of the United States District Court for the Eastern district of this State, the new judicial district created by an act of the late Congress, took place in the City Hall in Brooklyn yesterday. The officers of this court of the late of the City Hall in Brooklyn yesterday. The officers of this new, Benjamin D. Silliman; Clerk, Samuel T. Jones; Marshal, Anthony F. Campbell. No business was transacted in it yesterday beyond that necessary to its organization and formal opening. The United States Circuit Court for the new district was also formally opened immediately after the adjournment of the District Court. In the case of Charles McEntee versus Raiph Noble, in the Supreme Court, circuit, before Judge Clerke, wherein the plaintiff sued to recover five thousand dollars dama.

the plaintiff sued to recover five thousand dollars dama-ges for assault and battery, alleged to have been commit-ted on a Brooklyn ferry boat, as reported in yesterday's HERALD, the jury yesterday brought in a scaled verdice for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Burden, veterinary surgeons, were charged with having allowed permanent injury to be inflicted on two horses left in their charge, belonging to Sheriff Kelly, and which was on trial before Judge Brady for several days, esulted yesterday in a verdict against the veterinar surgeons for six hundred dollars.

The Merchant will case was postponed again yesterday, in consequence of the business engagements of one of the counsel. It will probably be tried to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday counsel for Electra Potter and John B. Dennis, charged with producing an abortion upon Mrs. Elizabeth M. Adams, moved postponement of the trial on account of the absence of a material witness. The case was put off till the next term. Aifred Bass Collingwood was tried on a charge of stealing English sovereigns valued at eighty dollars from Wm. McGeorge, at a boarding house in Roosevelt street. There was a legal flaw in the testimony, which caused the jury to render a verdict of not guilly The Assistant District Attorney stated that he had a indictment against t' e prisoner on a similar charge; but, as the complainant was unable to clearly establish the guilt of the accused, he could not press for a conviction. Judge Russel, in discharging the accused, cautioned him as to his behavior in future, stating that he knew his re putation, and would know him again, and if brought into court on another charge the severest penalty of the law would be inflicted upon him. Fanny Wells was convicted of grand larceny, and sent to the State Prison for two years. Abraham Recht, a notorious youth, pleaded guilty to burglary, in forcibly entering the house of Jeanette Regensberg, 37 Crosby street, on the 25th of February,

and was sent to the Peniten 1 ry for three years. The detective police have succeeded in recovering all of the fifty-nine thousand dol ars worth of government bonds stolen on last Monday from the office of the cashier of the Central National Bank, in Broadway. They were found in a house in the upper part of the city Three men have been arrested on suspicion of being con

cerned in the robb ry.

Joe Coburn, the pugillat, was yesterday arraigned in the Tombs Police Court on the charge of having made an assault, in a Houston street drinking house, on the editor of a sporting paper. The full hearing of the case

was postponed till next Monday.

William Richards, bartender in a Greene street drinking house, was yesterday committed to answer the charge of having atolen three hundred dollars from a soldier named John White, while the latter was paying for some refreshments at the bar.

The portions of the Eric Railroad in the central and

have been repaired, and trains will resume their regular trips between New York and Dunkirk and Buffalo to About one hundred and fifty houses, situated in the business portion of the town of Port au Prince, Hayti, were destroyed by an incendiary fire on the 28th of

estern parts of this State damaged by the recent freshet

February, entailing a loss estimated at seven millions of dollars. Some of the incendiaries were caught and immediately shot Advices by the last European steamer state that a

femine is at present provailing in the kingdom of Siam, owing to the failure of the rice crop. The stock market was weak and lower yesterday. Governments were quiet. Gold was firmer, and clo town at 157. It closed at the evening board at 156%.

There was more steadiness in commercial affairs yeste day, and the impression was that Tuesday was the binest day we shall see for some time. The capture of Richmond, it is believed, has been discounted; but that re mains to be seen. Cotton was down to 50c. for middling Petroleum was scarcely so firm. Groceries were dull and heavy. The panie in pork has subsided, and prices have steady at about \$27 for new mess. Flour was 'er, while wheat was in active request,

"orn wa doll, but stoney la price. that is-in our legislative buils, Cabinet couna will d ben by s vin, tonogurations and political wiewante.

The Question of the Day-The Restora-"The time has come," says the Tribu proclamation from the President, clearly set-

ting forth to the rebels his terms of peace. He desires to prolong the war, and to keep the Southern States out of Congress, is the argument of several copperhead journals, or he would have acceeded to the proposition of Jeff. Davis for a peace conference between General Lee and General Grant. We think it can be shown, however, that "the time has come" when a proclamation from the President, defining his peace ultimatum, would be a superfluity, and that no special authority from Mr. Lincoln is needed to enable General Lee, in a conference

with General Grant, to put an end to the war. To this end all that General Lee has to do i to propose to General Grant that the armies of the so-called "Confederate States" shall lay down their arms. From this essential starting point a treaty of peace can readily be accomolished. The rebel commissioners, in the Hampton Roads conference, were officially informed by Mr. Lincoln that with submission to the constitution and laws of the United States, on the part of the authorities and people of the rebellious States, they would be gene rously dealt with—that a graceful submi would secure them many advantages upon collateral points. This peace offering is still before them, and it is as far as Mr. Lincoln could go in a proclamation.

As for the copperhead argument in refere to General Grant, it is only a bit of party strategy for party purposes. But the question before us is too large and comprehensive to be made an instrument of party trickery. After our experience in rebel diplomacy, we think that President Lincoln bas acted wisely in paying no attention to the proposition from Richmond for a peace conerence between General Grant and General Lee. It was but a shallow device on the part of Davis to gain time. Let him resign or be removed, and peace will immediately follow. As the best thing that he can now do for the suffering people of the South and for himself, we would advise him to resign and be off for Mexico as fast as possible. In remaining at Richmond he stands in the way of peace, and

dangers thicken around him. Relieved of Davis, General Lee will meet with no difficulty in securing a conference with General Grant and a treaty of peace. In disarming and disbanding the armies under his command the thing will be done. An honest and intelligent soldier like General Lee will know that in proposing submission to the Union he may ask a liberal amnesty, and the full protection of the constitution to the States and people concerned. He will know that the emancipation edicts and confiscation acts re-sulting from this war are subject to the decisions of the Supreme Court and a reconsideration by Cengross. Best of all, with their sub-mission to the Union, the returning States, in filling at once their vacant places in the federal Congress, will secure the balance of power for their own protection, and this is their only course of safety.

We anticipate, too, the adoption of this pro gramme. We believe that there will be very little more fighting—that Southern bayonets are beginning to think, and that Southern soldiers will no longer consent to be uselessly led to slaughter. We look for an early report of the mysterious disappearance of Jeff. Davis, and for acceptable overtures of peace from General Lee, in the simple offer to lay down his arms and give up the contest.

GREAT MORAL BEFORM MOVEMENT.—The time ripe for a great reform temperance movement. Now and then such revolutions have come about with great display and much éclat, but at no previous period was a movement in this than it would be now. We want a thorough temperance reformation in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the Cabinet, in the Albany Legislature, in Tammany Hall, and among all the second class, lower strata of politicians, both republicans and democrats. There should be a grand meeting got up, and a magnificent procession, to start the move-ment. We have all the material here, in some twenty or more temperance societies, who should turn out with their banners and their music, which are always on hand. The shade of Father Mathew should be invoked for the occasion, and the eloquence of Gough invited to infuse that spirit which is not always to be

found at temperance meetings. We are sadly in need of such a movemen just now. Our public men have fallen into wicked ways. They have abandoned worldly for spiritual things, which would be an excellent change only that it is the wrong kind of spiritual things they most affect. Fortunately for the country the President is of the cold water stamp, a strict temperance man, in fact : for Mr. Lincoln is only intemperate in his jokes, and they are so good that people forgive hem; in fact they would be very sorry if he "took the pledge" against making any more. We perceive also by a letter from Mr. Hackett, the New York philosopher and comic representative of Shakspere-who understands Jack Falstaff like a book, and knows exactly how much sack he took to his quantum of breadthat there is some hope of the Vice President becoming a strict temperance man also. He says that he is amazed at Andy Johnson's indecorous speech, which he regards as an instance of "nature erring from itself;" because when he met Mr. Johnson some time ago in Louisville, he was not incoherent, but grammatical, and neither his manners nor his face indicate any low bred, immoral or intemperate habit. Other people, more ill natured than Mr. Hackett, have binted that it was nature erring from Bourbon; and, indeed, the Shaksperson philosopher admits as much bimself, when he says that the Vice President indirectly yielded to a swarm of heartless parasites, who seduced him to "put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains." However, it is evident from Mr. Hackett's letter that the Vice President's incoherence on inauguration day was a mere temporary lapsus lingua; and now that he has been on a visit to Silver Spring, and no doubt indulged copiously in its pleasant waters, and cooled himself off, he will be all right in future. if he only takes care that nature does not "err against itself" any more. Let the temperance movement go ahead. The war is about over now, and there will be plenty of time for a splendid demonstration. The moment is most acceptable to work a reform, and put a stop to "incoherence"-what a mild and pleasant word

that a statue of Father Mathew be erected in

Close of the Opera Season Prime Donne at Home and Abroad.

The opera season closes to-day with a ma-tinee, at which Fra Diavolo will be given. In this opera two American prime donne appear. We have now so many native operatic artists that we can send several abroad, while retain-ing a large number to delight us at home. Europe has just begun to give us gold again and we give in exchange the best musical notes as well as the bonds of the best govern ment on earth. Adeline Patti has all the European capitals at her feet. Carlotta Patti, who sings only in concerts, makes kings pay dearly for the privilege of hearing her besutiful voice.
Apropos of this, we published in our news
columns yesterday a curious story about the
Elector of Hesse. The Grand Chamberlain of this petty prince applied to Ullmann, who has charge of Carlotta Patti, to admit the Elector free to the court box. Ullmann sturdily refused, saying that if the Elector wished to hear Patti he must pay his money like anybody else. "Well," retorted Grand Chamberlain, "the Elector owns all the gas in Cassel, and if you don't let him in free he will turn out the lights." "Let him do that," retorted Ullmann, "and we'll sing in the dark." When this Napoleonic reply was reported to the Elector he laughed, shrugged his shoulders and observed, "Ullmann is ill-mannered, but he pleases me. We will pay." The results of the story were a most brilliantly lighted theatre and a crowded house.

The fact that this country has produced at

least eleven prime donne during the comparatively few years that the Opera has been estab lished here is a complete justification of the musical taste of our people. Some of these artistes have been very successful abroad; others have been greater favorites here than their merits deserve; but all have been more or less creditable to the country. Adelina Patti, Madame Van Zandt, Adelaide Phillips. Madame Whiting-Lorini, Carlotta Patti, Miss Lucy Simons, Madame Guerrabella, Miss Kellogg, Miss Laura Harris, Miss Morensi and Madame Hinckley-Susini make up, on the whole, a brilliant list of names. Although Italy might produce much greater artistes than some of these, yet it would require at least a century for Italy to produce so many. We have brought out eleven prime donne in less than a quarter of a century, and have a dozen more in training for the stage. Upon these fresh voices the European capitals must rely for their singers, since the trans-Atlantic critics are already acknowledging that no young singers of any taient are to be found in the artmarts of Europe. The sensation which Patti has created proves the truth of this confession. Some women are always young; but European prime donne are not of that class; and the Cock neys, the Parisians, the Spaniards and the Germans all hail Patti as an operatic Venus, just risen from the Atlantic to wield a sceptre to which there seemed no heiress apparent.

It is true, bowever, that "quality, not qu

tity" is the rule in art. Judged by this rule the American prime donne are astor successful: for out of the eleven names before us the majority are really distinguished. Hinckley-Susini, a most pleasing singer, is dead; and the recent decease of Madame Whiting-Lorini has hushed one of the purest and sweetest and most cultivated of American voices. Adelina Pattl is a genius. Her singing and her acting alike excel criticism. Carlotta Patti, whom un kind Nature has confined to the concert room, has a fine voice, trained like a vocal acrobat to accomplish marvellous tours de force. Mrs. equally magnificent execution. She is not a great actress; and neither is Miss Kellogg, nor any of the other American artistes, except Patti. But her singing is delicious, ravishing, superb. It reminds us of Persiani. In any of the European capitals she could readily obtain an engagement and create a furor. Adelaide Phillips is also a great artiste. She was very successful in Europe; but since her return she has sung but too seldom in public. Morensi has an excellent contralto; but it sadiv needs careful cultivation. Two years in Italy, or the same time spent here under the tuition of such masters as Abella, Barilli-who first instructed Van Zandt-Muzio or Manzochi, would make Morensi perfect. Thus out of a list of nine living American prime donne we have at least five who can justly claim pre-eminence in art, while the two who have left us had already established delightful reputations.

The four artistes who remain to be considered are Madame Guerrabella, Miss Kellogg, Miss Lucy Simons and Miss Laura Harris. Madame Guerrabella is a powerful actress; but we heard her sing under certain disadvantages, to which it is not necessary to refer, and she now seems to have withdrawn from the lyric stage for the present. Miss Kellogg has been well trained; but her voice does not grow stronger with training. It is a parlor voice. People at the Academy complain that they cannot hear her. So pretty a singer might be better appreciated in a much smaller ball. To Miss Lucy Simons-who is to become Madame Muzio before her tour around the world-we have not had the pleasure of listening in Opera, and therefore we cannot speak of her. Miss Laura Harris has surprising facility of execution, but no strength of voice, and is a greater favorite at concerts than at the Academy. This ends our list, and it will be noticed that even those prime donne whom we cannot conscientiously class among the first native artistes have peculiar merits, and are less deficient in thorough musical education than in those natural gifts which come without labor, and are not to be gained by any efforts. With these prime donne, and with such a quartette of native danists as Gottschalk, Pattison, Pease and Sanderson, this republic may well be proud of its advance in musical culture. When the Academy troupe leaves this metropolis it will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, and Manager Grau has engaged it to open his new Opera-house at Chicago in April. Thus the interior cities begin to rival New York in their devotion to art, and no doubt the Far West will soon send us first-class native singers to contribute to our enjoyment in the metropolis, and then to be transferred to Europe and keep the operatic foreign exchange constantly in our favor.

PAD NEWS FOR THE OIL STOCK SPECULATORS. "Brant fritten", It is a grand benieber "Hoder dorme ! It

the Senate chamber and the House, in the Capital at Albany, in Tammany Hall, and in a little retfred niche in some of the departments in Washington

is now being felt by large numbers of those who were infatuated with petroleum stocks. The late treshets which faundated all the towns and settlements, far and near, which were lo cated upon streams, also visited the oil regions and, according to accounts, swept barrels and tenks innumerable to destruction, overflowed wells, carried off derricks and boring apparatus, and laid waste other property appertain to the oil production in Pennsylvania to the amount of millions of dollars. This, coupled with the rapid decline in gold, and the recen divulged fact that hundreds of augers, which have for months past been boring into the very bowels of the earth in a vain attempt to strike oil veins have been withdrawn and are now lying idle, produced a panic among the specu lators, and the shares of most of the doubtful companies—which term embraces ninetera-twentieths of the whole—have experienced a

singly, but in platoons," The force of the adage

The French Embassy. M. MONTHOLON, THE NEW MINISTER TO

material decline.

More than a year ago the French govern rather the Emperor Napoleon—named M. de Chateaure nard Minister to Washington, in place of M. Mercier, who had retired from that responsible office. The arrival of the new minister was constantly expected, but as fre-quently delayed. We now learn that the procrastination quently delayed. We now learn that the procrastination in filling the vacancy, on which all had reason to comment, arose, not from anygolitical reasons, but entirely from the pressure of family matters over which M. de Chateaurenard had no control. Some persons supposed that the cause of the long-existing vacancy in the representation of France at Washington was to be accounted for in the coldness of the relations supposed to be existing between the two countries. The true explanation is to be found in the withdrawal of the name of M. do Chatcaurenard, on account of his family responsibilities, and the nomination, by an imperial decree, of the Marquis de Montholon, the present minister of France in Mexico, to the position of minister of the Franch empire to the United States of America.

We are thus to have, very nearly at the same time, a new Freuch as well as a new English minister. We have also a new Austrian minister. M. Montholon, the gentlealso a new Austrian minister. M. Montholon, the gentle-man on whom the choice has at length fallen to repre-sent the French empire, is well known in New York, where he was French consul for many years. His wife, as we understand, is an American lady. M. Montholon is supposed, from his long residence among us, to be very well acquainted with American politics, and the in-formation he has gained during his residence in Moxico be of service to him in his more elevated position. His acquaintance with the English language will also be a great advantage to him in the discharge of his new

of the antecedents of a. monitoon, espond the levels, the last here stated, we have nothing at present to key. He is, we believe, in some distant way, related to the fortunes of the Napoleons, and has faithfully served the present Emperor since his elevation to power. When he comes to Washington and there assumes the reins of public life we shall, perhaps, hear more about him, and then his antocedents will, perhaps, be more faily de-

iast night in Brooklyn with Don Glovansi, in which the three prime donne Zucchi, Kellogg and Morensi ap-peared. The house was well filled on the occasion, and the opera went off brilliantly. To-day the artists of Mr Marctzek's company will make their last appearance at ticular request. This is the first time that a mating has been given on Thursday; but the immediate dep ture of the artists for Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, combined with the earnest desire of the public-the ladies and our country friends espec hear them once more at a matines, renders the performance to day almost a necessity. There will no doubt be an immense crowd, and an early attendance is advisable.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.—The second reception for the present season of this society took place on Tuesdey evening, at the Academy of Music, Montague street. The hall was, as usual, inconveniently crowded, rendering circulation difficult. This, however, was of less conse-quence to the interests of the exhibitors, as the collection will be kept open for inspection during the remain-der of the week. Of its merits as a whole we have a less favorable opinion than we had of the two preceding exhitures and a greater number of positively bad ones than were there collected. Among the former we may notice the large landscape by the president of the society (6ig-noux), which is, as usual, carefully and broadly painted a camp scene, by Gifford, in his happiest style; a medithe Belgian painter, Leys; a noble sea piece, by De Haas one of his best works; a couple of small companion pic tures, by Nehlig—painted in his usual vigorous tone; aband scene in camp, by Homer Winslow-admira bly drawn and grouped, but not effective in color; breezy, vigorously painted court scene, by William Hart; another, by Shattuck, equally to be admired; a pear picture, by Guy-excellent in treatment and tone; a sun et, by R. W. Weir, and a large and rather pretentious picture, by G. C. Hull, with some strong qualities, but a want of judgment and refinement in its manner of treat

The New Rebel Privateer.

HER-YISHT TO THE WEST INDIES—WHAT IS SHE?
We announced on Tuesday morning the presence of rebel privateer in the West Indies during the presen month. She was reported as being at Bermuda on the 11th inst., by Captain Peltigrove, of the British bark Sea Sem. She bore a new name, which does not seem to have been reported; but from the appearance of the ves-sel, the captain supposed her to be the Tallahasee, a privateer already pretty familiar to our readers. Other advices from Nassau up to the 14th inst., report a rebei privateer, called the Confederate States, off that port on that date, and unable to enter that highly neutral port inat case, and unable to enter that inguly neutral port in consequence of the refusal of the authorities to grant her right of asylum. She is therein described as being a double funnciled steamer, bark rigged, painted black, and of about 800 tons burden. This is evidently the same vessel reported at Bermuda on the 11th instant. Precisely what she is we have no means at present of knowing. She may be the Ajax, which left Kingston, Ireland, about the 25th of February, for unknown ports, as rereached there after her character and destination, but reached there after her departure. The description of the Ajax, as given by the Consul, generally agrees with that we have given of the privateer off Nassau. The Ajax sailed unarmed, and if she became a privateer she must have taken on board her armament and munitions in other ports; but in regard to all this we are in a cloud. Probably the next arrival from the Bahamas will give us additional facts in regard to the strange vessel, and enable us to decide what craft she is. One pleasant feature in the news is, that the authorities have refused her right of asylum, and she will therefore be unable to coal and continue her cruse. Meanwhile, we hope some of our fast cruisers may come across her and make her a

CONCERT AN NIBLO'S SALOON .- To morrow evening Mile de Katow and Mr. Wehli, after returning from Boston will give a farewell concert at Niblo's Saloon, previous to their departure for the West. On Saturday perform at a grand matinee, in which they appeal

Arrivals and Departures.

AFRIVALS and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

HAVANA—Steamship Morro Castle—C Knille, F S Van Boskeirk and lady, Mrs M F Butterworth, daughter and servant; Marrison, J Waish, V Scholson, C Gutterreg, A J Lathan and lady, R O Trapaga, F Hsiff, P Mares, C Lacoste, P Hsay, E Sutton, J H Gardner, Jr. C Penniman, R V McKins, C L Tiffany, H Celera, M L de Mola, G H Mosely, F Mosely, H Rose, J McPyke, C H W Albert, J H Sanford, Mrs K (Mair, J Muguega, S Gardia, G C Munro, W M Nides, Rev J More, Mrs M P Sanford, J Sanda, Mrs E do Cauera, Mas O Scencia, W Brown and lady, Madame S Mass and two daughters, J M Bavail.

Master G Simon, do: S Loch Lafayette, Ind; W E Cheego: A Baungautter, Manchester; C Feidma Fork, Samuel Goldstone, San Francisco; Capt Ceil J England; M J Madrid, Mexico; Dr F Duncomte, Mr and Mrs Jos Atkinson, do: Count Oldopedi Tadi and servant; B Calderon, Peru; F E Schroter, Londo tingo del Val Hevana, E Langton, Philadolphia; N; J W Frot Implem, New York; F de Agala V Ess Sama, J to Vood New York; A Lindgeas, do: Mr so

WASHINGTON.

Wammeror, March 22, 1866.

Paymasters have left here to pay off Sheridan's curalry. These troops are soon to be put in motion again, and, although their route is unknown, it is understood that it will be guided by the movements of the rebal forces around Petersburg and Richmond, and will inflict upon the enemy punishment and disaster equal to that

MORE TOBAGGO SPECULATIONS ON THE BAPPA-

Another expedition has been sent up the Rappahan-ock, it is reported, with the intention of seizing observe consigned to speculators at the North engages in

Guerillas have recently been organized into companies for the protection of the contraband trade across the Northern Mook, between the Rappahannock and Potemac, and for the purpose of dispersing, these gangs expeditions have been sent into the amail rivers in that region, but thus far without success.

GENERAL THOMAS' REPORT OF HIS CAMPAIGN.

Major General Thomas, in his official report of the operations of his army from September 7, 1864, to January 20, 1865, says:—There were captured from the enemy during the various actions thirteen thousand one hundred and eighty-nise prisoners of war, including seven general officers and nearly one thousand other officers of lower grades; also seventy-two pieces of serviceable artillery, and battle flags. During the same period over two thousand deserters from the enemy were received, to whom the oath was administered. Our own losses will not exceed ten thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The larger number of the ammunition chests captured were filled with ammunition in a good condition, and six wagons loaded with powder were captured before Nashville. Other important captures are mentioned. GENERAL THOMAS' REPORT OF HIS GAMPATONS

command is accorded the credit of giving Hood's army
the last blow of the campaign, at a distance of over twehundred miles from where we first struck the enemy onthe 18th of December, near Nashville. He says:—"To
all my commanders, Major Generals Schofield, Stanley,
Rousseau, Steadman, Smith and Wilson, and Brigadise:
General Wood and their officers and men, I give my
thanks and gratitude for their generous self-sacrifice and
manly endurance under most trying circumstances; and
in all instances toe much praise cannot be accorded teany army, which, hastily made up from fragments of
their separate commands, can successfully contend mand is accorded the credit of giving Hood's army their separate commands, can successfully contend against a force numerically greater than itself, and of more thoroughly solid organization, inflicting on it a most crushing defeat—almost an annihilation." DIRECT RAILROAD ROUTE BETWEEN WASHINGTON

noction West. One house of the Maryland Legislature has already passed a bill authorizing the construction of a new road to the Point of Rocks, where is will connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, giving—what is much needed—a direct route to the West.

AND THE WEST.

Washington is to be favored with anoth or a

ARRIVAL OF MR. MARSHALL O. BOBERTS.

POSTMASTER AND NAVAL OFFICER OF NEW OR The President has appointed R. W. Talliafes naster and T. M. Wells Naval Officer at New Orie

ARMY OFFICERS' QUARTERS ON SEIPBOARD. ARMY OFFICERS QUARTERS ON SKIPBOARD.

By a special order from the Quartermaster General's Department, the using of water transportation of any Line for omcers' quarters or for the beadquarters of commanders, by officers of whatever grade, is pecitively prohibited throughout the armies of the United States, except when their commands are affect or in transit by water. Any officer violating this order will be liable to

summary dismissal from the service. INQUIRY INTO THE CONDITION OF THE Senators Doolittle, Foster and Nesmith and Windham A. Hubbard, Higby and Ross compose the committee appointed under the joint resolution of Congress directing inquiry into the condition of the Indian tribes and their treatment by the civil and military authorities. They are to hear the complaints of Indian chiefs, and examine fully into the conduct of Indian agents and superintendents, and into the management of the Bureau of Indian

and into the management of the Bur

A number of the Monitors are to come to the Washing ton Navy Yard to be repaired and reflitted, preparatory to

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Be PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1866.

Jay Cooke reports the sale of seven-thirties to-day at \$3,105,000, including one from Chicago of \$133,000 and one from Philadelphia of \$200,000. There were over two

A Horse Case-Important to Veterinary Surgeons.

MARCH 22.-John Kelly vs. Elbert Norrand and Charles Burden.—This was an action to recover damages for in-juring a couple of valuable horses belonging to Sheriff Kelly. The case lasted several days, and created unusual Kelly. The case lasted several days, and created unusual excitement among horse doctors, jockeys and turfmen generally. The defendants are veterinary surgeons, and had charge of the plaintiff's horses when the accidents occurred. Horse No. 1 had his back broken during the operation of firing, and was permanently disabled. Horse No. 2 fell through a wooden grating in front of the stable and was cut very badly, so that the owner lost the use of him for an entire season. Mr. Vanderpool, who conducted the case for the plaintiff, contended that instead of being hobbled and "cast" to the ground in order that the operation might be performed, the horse should have been fired in stocks, which was a more modern and less barbarous mode of treatment, and attributed great negligence to the plaintiffs on that should have been fired in stocks, which was a more modern and less barbarous mode of treatment, and attributed great negligence to the plaintiffs on that account. As to horse No. 2, it could not be denied that there was negligence in allowing the grating to comain in such an insect a state. The animal was Mr. Kelly's favorite roadster; and as he was deprived of his services for an entire season, the jury were called upon to remunerate him for the loss at the rate of five dollars per diem.

The defence, which was conducted by Edwin James, was quite elaborate, considering the small amount in volved, and was very interesting to horsemen. A number of witnesses were examined to show that "casting," or throwing the horse upon the ground, as was done in

voived, and was very interesting to horsemen. A number of witnesses were examined to show that "casting," or throwing the horse upon the ground, as was done in this case, was the common and favorite mode of proceeding preparatory to "firing." A witness, who was present when the operation was performed, said the "casting" was done well, and gave it as his opinion that the injury to the animal was done during the subsequent struggless and plunges which is made while the operation of firing was being performed; and the counsel cited some well known French authorities to sustain the theory. He did not attempt superpity defence in the case of horse No. 2, but in the case of No. 1 he was very tenacious of his client's innocence, and characterized the prosecution as cruel and unjust.

sence, and characterized the property of the party of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at gwhich was about one-third of the amount claimed.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

The Hazardville powder works are in a deep valley

of powder cultimated at two tons. The use of steam for dissolving the saltpetre, preparatory to mixing it the charcoal and sulphur, which has been previously duced to fine powder. In applying the steam to the petre an iron pipe has to be connected with a large kettle, and to remove the dissolved saltpetre the must be taken out. It was in replacing this large

reg explosion.

The mixing mill was immediately in flames, and in a few moments the fire, communicating to the store room, caused a tremendous explosion. The powder here stored was finished, but of wrong size for government use, and was to have been reduced back to its original elements and made over again of a different size. The explosion of course destroyed the building and shattered the glass of many of the surrounding buildings. Yet the force of it was much more sensibly fell in Thompsonville, and places some miles away, than it was in the valley where places some miles away, than it was in the valley where to occurred. The smoke arose vertically, in a vast, decan